

The American Citizen.

BY JOHN F. BOWWORTH.

The Union of the South for the sake of the South.
CANTON, MISSISSIPPI.

Saturday Morning, December 11, 1861.

Lincoln's Message.

We have not room in our small sheet for the proclamation of Abraham L. to the Northern Congress. We have given the telegraphic synopsis, and on reading the document itself, we find the synopsis a faithful one. The Message is a very feeble one. It is deficient in terseness, vigor and boldness. It shows that its author is lacking in all the great qualities that make either the statesman or the commander. Instead of "taking the responsibility," and saying what should be done, and pointing the way, the Message is evasive, sneakingly apologetic, and abounds in timid suggestions and half-expressed hints of vilifying which the writer seems afraid to openly propose.

The manner in which he treats the question of slavery reveals all the blackness and baseness, as well as the unwise cowardice, of Lincoln's heart. As an upholder of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine he ought of course to avail himself of his utmost power to give freedom, absolute and unmitigated, to every chattel which his army can manage to steal, but he is unprepared for so practical and bold an exemplification of the Abolition theory, and he, therefore, halts at half-way measures. So he proposes to accept the slaves in lieu of direct taxes, and to colonize them in some of the territories hereafter to be purchased. This is assuredly a feasible and admirable plan. It only requires as preliminaries, first, that the South should be brought back into the Union; second, that the owners of slaves should be willing to surrender them to the Federal Government in payment of direct taxes; and lastly, that the United States should find, purchase, or conquer some territory whither Yankees would not emigrate, and which might be populated by some millions of free blacks. It seems nearly impossible that even Old Abe should have written such superlative nonsense as this.

But we refer the reader to the synopsis, or to the Message itself, and he will be at no loss to appreciate the weakness of the document, and will feel a contempt for the author of the infamous suggestions it contains.

CHANGE.—Several times recently we have made the whole circuit of our town, calling at every business house, to get change for a \$10 or a \$5 bill, but found it utterly impossible to do so. As soon as the New Orleans banks suspended specie payments, gold and silver began to grow scarce. Every man that was able to lay away money made haste to get all the coin he could, and sink it away in the dark recesses of an iron chest, or some other safe receptacle, where it will remain until the war is over, or probably until the crack of doom, unless the repeal or the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the stay law shall bring it out to see the light of day and gladden the hearts of creditors.

This scarcity of silver begins to be grievously felt in this community, and is only partially remedied by the cutting of bills in two, and the issuance of small bills by the city and banks of New Orleans. In many cases the greatest inconvenience results from the inability to get change. For instance, a negro comes along with a market wagon, having various commodities to sell; we buy a bushel of meat, a bushel of potatoes, and four pounds of butter, for which we owe \$2.25. We have a five dollar bill, but the negro has no change, (and never has any, although the owner may have \$500 in silver at home, kept out of circulation,) we perambulate the whole town in a fruitless endeavor to get change, and the only alternative is that we must lay out the whole \$5—which is all the money we have—in what the negro has to sell, or let him take back the articles we really need.

Such being the difficulties and embarrassments that surround us, we hope our own City Council will petition the Legislature for authority to issue small change bills to the amount of several thousand dollars; or that some of our own citizens of undoubted honor and solvency, will do so. A law of the Legislature would be necessary to enable the Council to issue change bills, but no such law would be necessary in the case of individual notes. We had as lief take the individual notes of our own fellow-citizens as to take those of individuals in other cities of whom we know nothing. Already this necessity has been forced upon us in several instances. The ship-owners of J. & C. Davidson, of New Orleans, begin to circulate here. We know nothing about J. & C. Davidson—never heard of them or saw their names until we saw their ship-owners, and we don't wish to take their notes, and don't intend to do it except in extreme cases. But the country will be flooded with their small notes and those of other N. O. merchants, and we shall all be compelled to take them unless they are forestalled by the issuance of change bills by some of our own citizens. If we are to have a shipmaster's currency—and that seems to be inevitable—let us have that of our own country or city, or both—with which we could pay our taxes at least—and those issued by such men as Richard Winter and C. S. Whitcomb, men who have done business here for years, and in whom we have confidence.

We have one insuperable objection to the shipmasters of J. & C. Davidson, of New Orleans, and we think it is an objection that ought to drive them out of circulation. They are made redeemable in Confederate Notes only—"when the sum of twenty dollars is presented." So, a man might have fifteen dollars in their shipmasters, and it might be all the money he had, yet before he could pay his taxes, here or anywhere else, he would have to get five more dollars in this rag money before these self-constituted bankers would redeem it. Why not redeem their change bills when the sum of five dollars is presented? It looks very much to us like the Messrs. Davidsons, after getting their shipmasters into circulation, wish to keep them out, per force. We prefer some other money to the Davidson "rags," and hope we may have a home currency before long.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—We ask attention to the sale of the property of Nathaniel Robbins, deceased, to take place on the premises, in Scott county, on the 27th inst., advertised in another column.

Correspondence of the Citizen.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI.
December 12, 1861.

Mr. Editor: I am sorry that I cannot give you a glowing description of some hard-fought battle in which the "Yankee Hunters" participated in gaining a glorious victory, for in these war-like times such subjects seem only to engage the attention of the public; but knowing you all have appreciation for the motives which prompted our departure from home, as well as individual regard for some, at least, of the company, I am presumptuous enough to believe that a short letter would not be unacceptable.

You are already aware of our safe journey to Grenada, and now that we are expecting to leave very soon, I can say that our sojourn here has been of a most pleasant character. The military authorities were so prudent as to have provided for us the best of planks with which to make floors for our tents, and so kind as to select our camping ground in close proximity to some haystacks belonging to some one of the Grenada planters, where "in medio moris" we could get it to suit ourselves. Our conscientious scruples, of course, yielded to self-comfort, and consequently, our beds have been soft, warm and comfortable.

The commissary stores which have been provided us, together with the more delicate provisions which we were all so thoughtful as to bring from home, have been amply sufficient to satiate the cravings of the inner-man.

The worthy citizens, although we have had but little need of their hospitality, have shown a disposition to do all in their power for the comfort and welfare of the soldiers; and the fair damsels are always present at our battalion drill and dress parade to cheer us with their kindly presence and cheering smiles. So you may know the Captain has not had a great deal of trouble in persuading the "young men" to attend duty at that time.

It has not been the pleasure of many of us to become acquainted in the family circles of Grenada, but a few have been more fortunate, and if Madam Rumor speaks true, the young ladies of Canton had better be practicing the powers of captivation, or there will be a greater number of old maids in Canton than Grenada. Some of them have proved themselves serviceable as well as agreeable. In proof of this I need only mention that the other day, when one of the members of Mess No. 8 was passing the "moments in converse" with one of the most beautiful of Grenada's fair daughters, a large, fine turkey was brought as a present to one of his messmates, and not being cooked, one of them kindly volunteered to cook it for him for his next day's dinner. With modesty (but, I assure you, most willingly) he accepted her earnest proposition, and accordingly it reached the camp on Sunday, fixed up with such delicacy as would suit the most fastidious taste of the acknowledged epicurean.

Although the members of that Mess are not devout followers of the "Ving God," and never bow too reverently to Father Jacobus, they would have been delighted to have sipped a glass of sparkling wine to the health and happiness of the young ladies who, by their kindness, have ingratiated themselves so deeply into the good graces and grateful memories of those who partook of the elegant dinner.

By-the-by, Mr. Editor, in speaking of the aforesaid Mess, I think it not at all inappropriate to mention that the members, on account of their knowledge of him as a light-toned, honorable gentleman; because of their appreciation of him as an able and efficient officer, as well as their entire confidence in him as a true and trustworthy friend, presented Lieut. W. J. Mosby, after his election, with a most beautiful sword, knowing that if unsheathed in battle it would be without dishonor, and believing that it could not be placed in the hand of one more willing and able to strike for the rights of his country.

Col. Perry has proved himself a most efficient officer, as far as we have had an opportunity of judging; and on account of his fine and commanding personal appearance, as well as his former reputation, the regiment has all confidence in him.

Lieut. Col. Hill arrived on Wednesday morning. He has not made his appearance on parade ground, but every one is anxious to see him, knowing that he will do full justice to the high position to which he has been exalted.

The "Yankee Hunters" have the honor to be the color company, and as this is an exceedingly important position, I am also in hopes that if they ever are in an engagement they will play an important part.

We were beginning to be worried out by remaining in an inactive rendezvous so long, but we were agreeably relieved of our drooping spirits when, this morning, some of the high military authorities confidently asserted that Gen. A. Corn had received orders to transmit us, as soon as possible, to Bowling Green, so, in a day or two, you may expect to hear of our bidding farewell to Grenada, to engage in more active and stirring scenes. A general gladness is felt at this long expected news.

Our company is, on an average, enjoying fine health, and is fully ready to receive marching orders, and also ready to have a slight interview with our Yankee friends; and provided they are satisfied in this, you may be sure they will never prove recreant to the noble State which they claim as their own, or unworthy the trust imposed in them as true Southern men.

Our cheering friend, Capt. Chestnut, is now with us; he acts as one of the "boys," and is as jolly and lively as ever. The presence of any one from Canton is always hailed with unbounded joy.

Lieut. Smith stands camp life better than half the young men. He is now entertaining a crowd with his numerous jokes and anecdotes, in which he is unflinching. Further down the row of tents, our friends, Dr. Semmes, Noonan, Baldwin and Lockett, are taking a pleasant game of euchre; while on the opposite side the merry sound of the violin and guitar attracts a respectable audience. The balance are loafing around the tents, talking probably of the joys of the past and dreaming of the uncertainties of the future.

The sound of the drum now tells me to abandon my present occupation, to repair for battalion drill; so I must bid you good-bye, hoping that you may hear of us soon as having arrived safely in Kentucky.

Yours respectfully, PHH.

WHEN AND HOW THEY ARE GOING TO DO IT.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald, professing to know the programme of the Federal War Department, writes as follows:

The preparation of the War Department, not only for the protection of Kentucky, but also for its deliverance from the presence of a rebel army, are now complete. Gen. Buell understands fully Gen. McClellan's plan for the winter campaign. He is furnished with all the troops necessary for that part of the campaign which will be fought in Kentucky; and it is not too much to say that, by Christmas at farthest, there will not be a single regiment of rebel troops in Kentucky.

Nothing further will be done in Missouri this winter, and as soon as General Halleck arranges matters in that State, Gen. Hunter will be detached, with twenty thousand of the best troops there, to proceed to Cairo, to attack and route Gen. Bishop Polk, and then march to Gen. Buell's assistance and attack Gen. Johnston to him in front. By Christmas, therefore, I repeat, Gen. Polk, Johnston and Zollicoffer will be defeated by Gen. Buell, Hunter and Nelson, and these three Union armies will march with relentless force southward, sweeping before them into Tennessee the last vestige of rebellion.

KANSAS RECEIVING HER CITIZENSHIP.—The Little Rock State Journal, of the 1st inst., says:

The Indian and Texas regiments, under Cols. Connor, Stand Watie, Young and Whitfield, are advancing and clearing out Kansas, as they go. The towns of Fort Scott, Mound City, Leecompton, Topeka, and Lawrence are in ashes. This is fighting the devil with fire. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard. The whole population of Northern Kansas is represented as in a wholesale stampede, and fleeing to Iowa and Nebraska in terror.

INTERESTING FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—We have been favored, says the N. O. Picayune of Sunday, with the following extract of a private letter received in this city:

PENNSYLVANIA, Dec. 4, 1861. There have been many funerals on the island, and a deserter reports sixty men, besides two officers, killed, and Colonel Brown mortally wounded. Day before yesterday, there was a salute of thirteen guns during a funeral attended by over one thousand, on Santa Rosa, and it is conjectured that old Harvey is no more. This may account for the cessation of firing.

ARREST OF PARSON BROWNLOW.—Other arrests.—The Knoxville Register of Saturday gives the following particulars of the arrest of Parson Brownlow:

William G. Brownlow was arrested yesterday upon a charge of treason on a warrant ordered by the Confederate States Commissioners, and drawn up by the District Attorney. He was committed to jail. His trial will come up in due course before the Confederate Court, perhaps next week. The rumor of an order from the War Department for his safe conduct North, in the last two days, has created intense excitement throughout this country, especially among those who have friends and relatives now languishing in prison on account of his feelings.

James Clark, of Cocke county, was yesterday bound over before his Honor, the Commissioner, to appear at the term of the Confederate Court in this city, on the third Monday in December, and for his good behavior in the interim.

Jesse Bunker, of Knox county, was also arrested yesterday, on a charge of inciting rebellion, and committed to prison to await his trial.

We learn from a reliable source that the Lincoln Cabinet had a stormy session on the 23d, and came near an abrupt and eternal rupture. Old Abe expressed his disapprobation of Cameron for endorsing Cochrane's speech and avowed his determination to eject him from his councils. Seward interposed, and for the time succeeded in calming his majesty's rage. What effect this civil discord may have had upon the movements of the army, we are not advised.

[Richmond Whig.]

POSITION OF THE REBELS.—A Washington news-monger dispatches the following on the 4th:

Reliable intelligence from the enemy reached us here to-day, to the effect that their entire force is concentrated at Manassas, pickets being thrown forward from that point only.

Trastworthy information is likewise here, that the rebels have fallen back from Leesburg.

SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.—This company has completed its arrangements for the prompt and rapid transmission of mail matter to all parts of the world. Of this company, Mr. J. J. McKeever, 96 Camp street, is the President, and a sufficient guarantee that its affairs will be efficiently conducted.—N. O. Picayune.

The Newbern (N. C.) Progress, of the 30th, doubts the report that the Federals have abandoned Hatteras, and expresses the opinion that they have recaptured their main force two, three, or four miles up the island, where they can get better quarters, leaving a small force in charge of the batteries. The same paper also says that two or three thousand men could have taken Hatteras at almost any time since its surrender, or even now, with but little loss. Whether the place is worth the effort or not, is a matter for military authorities to decide.

The Charleston Mercury says that during the revolutionary war good bacon was made with one peck of salt and an abundance of hickory ashes to six hundred pounds. In applying the ashes it is well to have a bucket of molasses, and apply a portion with a white-wash brush to each joint. When well smeared, rub on the ashes, which will adhere firmly and make an impenetrable cement.

Why Gen. Bragg Stopped Firing.

We take the following article from the Mobile Tribune:

The citizens are lost in a maze of conjecture in order to find a reason for the cessation of the battle at Pensacola. Col. Brown invited it, and Gen. Bragg answered it; and no harm was done to our side; but Brown stopped, and Gen. Bragg stopped. Why, when a battle has been begun, should the parties to it stop before its conclusion? This is a question which we find asked everywhere. The reply, in some instances, from men who seem to understand the subject, is, that Gen. Bragg is acting on the defensive. It is said that if the Fort Pickens' garrison were to be shelled out, it would retire to the rear of Santa Rosa Island, and there be covered by the guns of the fleet. So that the battering down of the fleet would accomplish nothing.

The island is not connected with the main land. Driven from the fort, the garrison might erect batteries in the rear of it beyond the reach of our guns, and to dislodge them in the rear would be a task of great difficulty. Our men, in reaching the point of attack, would be subjected to the fire of their batteries, and also the fleet, which could take them without the slightest danger. In this respect the position of the enemy is a very strong one, and to remove him from it would require the highest degree of military skill. The courage is not lacking. The question is, how to do it without a sacrifice of life equivalent to the end to be accomplished by the movement.

We suspect, also, that Gen. Bragg is so confident of his position as to believe that he is strong enough to cope with Pickens and the big fleet; and, we have no doubt, desires that that should be added to the enemy's force. For ourselves, we are willing to rely on his skill and feel perfectly content that the enemy will gather no laurels at Pensacola.

The Vicksburg Whig learns that the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company have closed a contract for the extension of the telegraph line from Tallula station to Monroe. The line is to be in operation in ninety days.

The Baltimore South says a regiment of untrained Germans recently passed through that city on their way to Washington. Many of them had not been in the United States two weeks. In another regiment there were a number of negroes, rough and uncouth.

We noticed, some weeks since, a statement that George D. Prentice had received a consideration from the Boston merchants for his treason to the South, more "substantial than mere gratitude." The St. Louis Democrat gives another parallel incident, upon which comment is superfluous.

It is contemplated in New York, among the moneyed men, to raise a sufficient sum to purchase 50,000 reams of paper, to be presented to George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal.

It is understood at Richmond, that, by permission of Gen. Wood, as signified to Gen. Hager, Messrs. Mason and Sidel were to be allowed to communicate with their Government, and to state the facts and incidents of their arrest.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial reports that it is believed in London that France is intriguing in Washington to create ill feelings between England and the United States.

The Boston Traveler, a strong Black Republican journal, in the course of an article on the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Sidel, says:

It is not probable that our Government would allow a British war vessel to take an Irish rebel out of an American vessel in which he had taken passage from New York for San Francisco. Without time to look up any precedents, we are inclined to believe that, according to the laws of nations, the prisoners must be given up, and the act of the captain of the San Jacinto disavowed.

REMEDY FOR "HOG DISEASE."—We are requested to state, by Mr. James M. Patterson, that he had lost three of his best hogs by a disease that affected them as follows:

They were taken with a shortness of breath, lost the action of their limbs, had a running at the nose, and drawn up in the body and refused to eat. The remedy he gave was twenty grains pulverized blue stone put on the tongue, and in six hours the five he gave it to were up and wanted to eat. The blue stone should be given twenty grains to a year old hog, and less according to age. This he considers the remedy, and makes it public for the benefit of the people.—Baltimore Republican.

A special dispatch to the New York Herald says:

Gen. McClellan is understood to have made urgent representations to the President in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners. He will probably succeed in having his views approved and acted upon.

The Columbus (Ga.) Star, of the 7th, says:

A private letter from a member of Col. Stovall's battalion says it is reported that two more of the bridge burners are to be hung at Greenville, Tenn. One of them is Andrew Johnson, nephew of Old Andy. The two hung a few days since are yet swinging to the same limb, in full view of the town.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says a large detachment of marines passed through that city on Tuesday. They were from Pensacola, and en route for Norfolk, where they will ship on the Confederate steamer Merrimack.

The Memphis Avalanche learns that the Federals engaged in the Whipple bridge burning affair were surrounded last Saturday morning, our prisoners recaptured, and most of the Federals taken prisoners.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

SYNOPSIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 4th inst., contains Lincoln's message, of which the following is a synopsis:

The commencement of his message expresses the apprehension that the existing relations between the Federal Government and foreign nations are not on as firm a basis of friendship as they should be; yet he hopes to convince them that the best means for the re-establishment of commerce, through which they get their supply of cotton, can best be effected through the preservation of the Union.

He recommends that East Tennessee and Western North Carolina and Kentucky be connected with other parts of the Union by a railroad, as a military measure, and suggests different routes for the building of said road. He thinks Kentucky will co-operate with the Government in its immediate construction.

He proposes to pay the owner of the British ship *Perthshire* for her detention by the steamer *Macdonald* for supposed breach of blockade. He reiterates the charge of piracy against *perthshire*, and authorizes that instructions be given the captains of Federal sailing vessels to recapture all prizes which the pirates (privateers) have made. He makes a boast of the number of troops tendered the Government, but advises the organization of the militia, and declares that the safety of the country demands it. He says the present organization of the navy is defective, and recommends an improvement in that department of the service.

He recommends the codification of the laws of the United States; says he has refrained from establishing courts in the revolted States to better facilitate the collection of debts, for fear of assuming arbitrary power, and hopes that Congress will be equal to the demand to establish a temporary arrangement of the kind.

He shows the deficit in the Postoffice Department the present fiscal year is over \$3,500,000, but hopes it will improve next year.

He proposes negotiations with Virginia for the purpose of regaining that portion of the District of Columbia which was ceded back to Virginia, and procures the cession to Virginia unwise and dangerous. He complains that the receipts of the land and patent offices have greatly declined in consequence of the rebellion, and demands that the pension office be largely increased, as numerous applications based upon the exactions of the existing war have already been made.

The relations of the Government with the Indian tribes have been disturbed by insurrection, especially in the northern superintendency. New Mexico, the Indian country and South Kansas are in possession of the insurgents, and new agents have been unable to reach their posts whilst the old agents have resorted to the insurrectionary cause. He has heard that these Indians are organized as a military force and are attached to the army of the insurgents, but he believes the presence of a Federal army would cause them to cease any hostile demonstration.

He recommends that an agricultural and statistical bureau be organized, and congratulates the country upon the execution of the laws and the suppression of the African slave trade.

The territories of Colorado, Dakota and Nevada are organized, but he complains that the heaven of treason exists in them.

He recommends to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia, and complains that the insurrection has caused much suffering and sacrifice to the inhabitants of the District.

A plan for the confiscation of slaves is recommended. He proposes that Congress accept the slaves from the states according to the mode of valuation, instead of direct taxes, and that each slave, on acceptance of the general Government, be set free, and colonized in a climate congenial to them. He proposes to colonize free blacks with them, in some of the territories heretofore purchased, and recommends that Congress take immediate steps to make the necessary appropriation for the purpose, and asks the question if it is not an absolute necessity without which the Government cannot be perpetuated.

As to the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, he expresses anxiety that the inevitable conflict for the purpose should not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. He thinks it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent, as the primary object of the contest.

On this point, leaving all questions of vital military importance to Congress, he claims that he did not transcend the act of Congress confining property used for insurrectionary purposes, but proposed to consider the propriety of any new law on the same subject. The Union must be preserved; hence all indispensable means must be employed, and that radical extreme measures, reaching the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable.

He reiterates his inaugural address and message to Congress last special session, and says the last ray of hope of preserving the Union peaceably expired at the assault on Fort Sumter. He reviews the past and says the Union prospect in Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri have considerably brightened, and estimates that one-third of the inhabitants of those States are among the insurgents.

On the other hand, he says the Union people in Western Virginia are masters of their own country, and claims some advantage on the Eastern shore.

Also, that the Federal Government have obtained a footing at Hatteras, Tybee, Port Royal and Ship Island. He has heard of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee, and therefore bases an argument that the Union cause is advancing steadily southward. He compliments Gen. Scott, and boasts of McClellan.

He concludes with speculations about the capital and labor superiority of the United States over the Southern Confederacy.

A number of Knights of the Golden Circle have been arrested in Cleveland, Ohio. They had a lodge there.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Dec. 6.—The Northern Light has arrived at New York from Aspinwall with nearly \$900,000 in treasure.

The privateer *Santer* was at Martinique on the 2d November, and the Federal gunboat *Isopachus* was within three hours' sail of her.

Advices from St. Thomas Jeff. Davis, the Captain of the privateer *Trent* when Mason and Sidel were arrested.

Furman Moore, Dec. 5.—Mr. Pang-ford Consul to Seville, en route from New Orleans, left via Norfolk.

Baltimore, Dec. 7.—Hicks' message recommends the payment of the Federal war tax for furnishing quotas of volunteers and equipping them, and urges the passing of a law for punishing all who have joined the Confederates or aided them in any way.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Secretary of Defense, in the Senate, offered a preamble and resolutions, which propose that Fillmore, Pierce, Taney, Everett, Dallas, Irving, Bixby, Reverdy Johnson, Crittenden, Pugh, and R. W. Thomas be appointed Commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of Commissioners from the Confederate States for the preservation of the Union and maintenance of the Constitution, and that they report to Congress.

The last resolution recommends that upon the appointment of commissioners, and during the meeting of said joint commission, facilities, even, and not to be removed unless the commissioners are unable to agree.

Sumner, of Massachusetts, objected to the resolution.

Hale said that Buchanan should be added to the list.

The resolution was laid over indefinitely.

Trenball offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Breckinridge, the traitor, be expelled.

In the House, Cal. of Ohio, offered a resolution that the President be requested to investigate systematic measures for exchange of prisoners facing the present war.

The Washington Star, of the 4th, says that doubts exist as to whether the Confederate Capital is at Richmond or Nashville.

Mark Collier is manifested about Fort Mifflin, at Kentucky, and Bright, of Indiana, taking seats in the Senate. Their loyalty is doubted, and they will be prohibited to attend the session, where the movements and strength of the army will be discussed.

Field Stanton claims his seat as Senator from Kansas.

Several correspondents refer to a quarrel between Lincoln and Cameron. Lincoln ordered the suppression of a portion of his report wherein the employment of slaves in the Federal Army, and other objectionable portions.

Cameron refused, writing numbers of copies of his report had been sent to the publishers, and he would not alter or retract.

Lincoln assumed the responsibility, and stated that the objectionable passages, The Cabinet is in consultation.

Congress has agreed the course of Lincoln and Cameron about the "free" general dispatches of the Lincoln and Cameron office. Greeley was refused transmission by the Government, because while other dispatches were sent.

Richmond, Dec. 6.—The City of Baltimore has arrived at New York from London, which port she left on the 23d. She reports that a large number of men left London with a full range of munitions of war for the South.

Russell, in his last letter to the London Times, asserts that Lincoln and his Cabinet were not indisposed to a peaceable arbitration, and are probably considering propositions for accepting or selling insurrection by the European powers.

It is reported that several steamers have been burned in London to raise money for the cause of the South.

The Tribune of the 4th, says a correspondent of the Standard, writing from Washington, gives the following as a recent declaration of Seward, which the correspondent found him utter:

"The effective part of the Sherman order is lost. There may be some fighting, but the loss of it is the same as one of speedily won. Every battle which can be honorably won, is a gain to the cause of the Union. The real danger is once and for all, we escape the danger of foreign aid, all will be well."

Memphis, Dec. 9.—A dispatch of the 1st, from Ralls to the St. Louis Republic, says Price, with 15,000 men, marched to Kansas on the 25th, where he intends to make his future field of operations.

Price's proclamation is unfavorably commented upon by the Lincoln sympathizers in St. Louis, particularly the part which says \$200,000,000 worth of southern means in Missouri can't be restored. This is regarded as favorable to the Confederates. The proclamation induces large numbers to join the Confederates.

It must be remembered that this is the Federal Prize, and not Sterling.

Among the blockaders, proceeding was the Swedish bark *Maudslowi*, bound for Charleston, ignorant of the blockade.

Nashville, Dec. 9.—Gen. Johnson, the Provisional Governor of Kentucky, has issued a stirring and eloquent proclamation, calling for twenty companies of volunteers to repel the invaders.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American understands to-day that Gen. Marshall has issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, in which he says the House of Representatives of the different counties must either join him or fight him, as they will not be left in his rear.

The physicians in charge of the hospitals here report great improvement during the past week, from a combined effort of good nursing and favorable weather.

Memphis, Dec. 8.—Col. Henry Heath, of Virginia, it is said, on guard authority, has been placed in command of the department of Missouri and Arkansas, leaving Gen. Price and McClellan in their present positions.

The lower branch of the Alabama Legislature has passed a bill suspending the payment of specie by the chartered banks.

FROM RICHMOND.

Kentucky admitted into the Confederacy.

Richmond, Dec. 10.—The Examiner of this morning says Congress, in secret session, has passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy, and the admission is complete, as commissioners have been appointed at Russellville, empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

Late Northern papers state the arrest, in Baltimore, of A. Williamson, of Georgia.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Federal Troops Passing into Kentucky.

Nashville, Dec. 10.—Louisville papers of the 1st report the arrival there, on that day and the day previous, of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, the 6th, 7th and 10th Ohio Regiments, and the 12th and 17th Indiana Regiments.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad advertised on the 1st that they would receive no more freight until further notice. This doubtless means that the road is employed in transporting Yankee troops towards Bowling Green.

Rebels were introduced into the Kentucky Legislature, dissolving the Proviso Government movement, and dissolving it; also, introducing a bill to issue a proclamation warning the people against assisting the rebels, and republishing those already engaged in carrying the Government on, to defend and defend from their purpose.

A bill was introduced into the House, providing that no person aiding and abetting the rebellion against the United States shall ever hold any office of profit or honor in Kentucky.

Mr. Gen. Barkins left Bowling Green a few days since, under a flag of truce, with the body of his dead child for burial at Louisville. Gen. McClellan refused to transport the flag, and Mrs. Barkins was compelled to return.

Memphis, Dec. 10.—New Madrid is besieged and two regiments were sent there yesterday.

Specimens were made by Gen. Jackson, Gen. Thompson and Gen. Grant, when all of Gen. Thompson's command were captured.

Nothing important from Columbus. The reported contemplated attack on Canton is abandoned.

The Missouri arrived at Columbus on Monday